

Trial Shipments Of Jaffas to the U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ments of Jaffa oranges can be marked for the New York market will be shipped early next year. The Jerusalem Post learned here yesterday. The Citrus Marketing Board is expected to approve a formal

This is the first time citrus fruit from Israel will be shipped to the United States. The fruit will be specially treated to comply with U.S. Department of Agriculture requirements.

Six consignments of 5,000 cases each will be shipped aboard Zim passenger liners as of January. An additional 2,000 gift cases will also be sent. American wholesalers are reported to be particularly

"Slow Season" Begins

At Lydda Airport

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The winter flight schedule went into effect here this week with El Al and other lines cutting down on the number of flights.

Planes from Europe are now arriving half empty and passenger traffic in the terminal has been reduced by about half.

But airline and security

agency officials say that tourism from the U.S. is exceptionally heavy for this time of the year. The Pelton agency alone is expecting 1

TARSHIHA village (Upper Ma'ona), in Central Galle has been connected to the national power grid.

Tel Aviv Stock Market		18/10	19/10
\$ LINKED			
3 1/2% Tsvi Dollar	964	964	964
3 1/2% Emzedi Dollar	944	944	944
4 1/2% Defence Loan	1061	1061	1061
4 1/2% Hous. Loan 'B'	1081	1081	1081
4 1/2% Local Author.	1073	1073	1073
5 1/2% Keren Hatz. III	1144	1144	1144
6 1/2% Pal. Elect. 97/64	1193	1193	1193
6 1/2% Fert. and Chem.	1024	1024	1024
5 1/2% Nat. Oil Co.	993	993	993
Free Market Quotations			
		12/18-19	
Govt. L.N Short Term		98.32	98.32
Housing Savings 69		97.32	97.32
Zasit		125.5	125.5
Shikun (IL60)		97.3	97.3
C.O.L. LINKED			
4 1/2% Def. Loan	1266	1266	1266
4 1/2% Hous. Loan "A"	1294	1294	1294
4 1/2% Local Author.	1148	1148	1148
5 1/2% Keren Hatz.	1148	1148	1148

4 1/2 % Pal. Elect. 57/64	131 1/2	131 1/2
38 1/2 % C.O.L. LINKED	131 1/2	131 1/2
5 % Pal. Elect.	102 1/2	102 1/2
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	102 1/2	102 1/2
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv.	102 1/2	102 1/2
ORD. SHARES		
1st. Elec. Ord. Sto	508	508
Otsar Hit. reg.	368	3260

Gen. Mort. new	254	219
Resident "A" or	1864	3219
Develop. Bank	1864	3219
Afr. Pl. Invest.	2264	236
ILDC 1960	256	246
Rasooli Pref.	156	162
Asia Textile	155	155
Dubek	1114	111
Fert. & Chem.	1094	1094
Pol. Cold Storage	154	154
Pl. Potash	477	475
Thwa	156	156
Chem. Ind.	154	154
Paper Mills	1971	8134
Asia & Br. Bros	368	346
Shemen	864	94
1961/12	2994	2994
Jordan Explor.	721	721
Ellern Invest.	262	2894
W. B. Summit Invest.	260	261
Mottile	132	130
Nehustan	1264	125
Argaman	1121	1111
PERCENTAGES		
44% for Elect. 2nd	4704	464
7% Home. Mort. F. &	1394	1394
PERCENT		
Pl. Brt. Bank	97	94
Lapidoth	3001	3004
Naphta	931	901

Found. on. 1000	107	107
Discount	1534	1532
Saran 954-954	94	8 94
PIA 1454-1454		

B: Buyers only; E: ex Div/Coupo
S: Sellers only.

YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Irregular
Index Bonds	Irregular
Ord. Shares	Very Weak

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Ministers of the Government
and Figures and remnants
from here and from abroad.

BRAZIL TURNS ITS BACK ON THE SEA

New Capital in Interior Makes Century-Old Dream Come True

(Senator Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira, the former President of Brazil, will arrive in Israel tomorrow.)

By PAUL DE PALLY

AFTER four centuries of "colonization," Senator Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira, the President-Elect of Brazil, told a meeting of his Social Democrat Party in 1955, "It is high time we stopped going nostalgically towards Portugal as if we were about to go back there. Let us turn our backs on the sea and face the land which our pioneer ancestors have carved out for us."

Covering nearly half the surface of South America and with half the continent's 140 million inhabitants, Brazil is the world's fifth largest country. With no deserts, tundras or rugged mountains, the territory is 80 per cent rolling plateau, has more arable land than all of Europe, possesses the world's richest iron deposits and the greatest hydro-electric potential. It is the world's number one producer and exporter of coffee, second in sisal, cane-sugar, cocoa, corn and oranges. Despite its fabulous wealth, most of its potentialities have not even been scratched; two-thirds of its population are still concentrated in a coastal strip less than 90 kilometres wide and half the continent long.

Going west in Brazil is going back in time. While the people in the densely settled littoral live in the age of the automobile and vie with North America in up-to-date modernity, the inland straggles on in the age of the mule, with the Indians in the jungles of the Amazon and the Mato Grosso still stagnating in the Stone Age.

To synchronize the three ages to unite the Brazil of the crowded shore-line living in luxury with the enormous fertile lands empty as the Sahara, and to set right the glaring imbalance in the distribution of wealth, President Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira proposed that the capital should be moved to the geographical centre of the country.

An Ancient Dream

The dream of an inland capital was as old as Brazil itself. A few months after the country declared itself an independent empire in 1522, one of its founding fathers, José de São Vicente, wrote "A Memoir on the Necessity of Building a

New Capital in the Interior of Brazil." A few years later, the historian, Viscount de Porto Seguro, asserted that Providence had designated the perfect site for the city on the high plateau where the basins of the Amazon, Plate and São Francisco rivers meet. The first Constituent Assembly of 1889, in article 3 in the Republican Constitution, granted the Union an area of 4,000 square miles for the future Federal District.

Three Constitutions, twelve Presidents and many decades of lip-service later, nobody took the project seriously any more — until "JK" saw in it the key to the future growth of Brazil. He decided to build a new capital away from the old capital and up on the invigorating heights (3,000 feet) of the Central Plateau.

To make sure that the people — and the reluctant bureaucrats of Rio de Janeiro — got the point, a new word was coined: "interiorate," meaning to move installations wholesale out of Rio into the wilderness of the future capital. Less than six months after an American firm of aerial mapping experts had picked the site, Congress passed a law establishing the New Brazilian Capital Building Company, known as NOVACAP.

Nation's Heart-Land

We have turned our backs on the sea and penetrated to the heart-land of the nation," the President said to the crowd who had flown to the new capital. The new capital, a six-lane boulevard, runs through miles of well-spaced cultural, entertainment and sporting centres. The banking and shopping centres and rows of glass-walled offices for private businesses and the liberal professions are placed close to the intersection of the axes. Perhaps the only touch of modest understatement in this atmosphere of ultra-modern gigantism is supplied by three saplings on the Presidential lawn in front of the Palace of the Dawn. They were planted by the late Mr. Foster Dulles, President Gronchi of Italy, and Mrs. Golda Meir in 1957. Israel's Foreign Minister was the first foreign dignitary to visit the Senate building.

Financing the Vision

Eight months after President Kubitschek's inauguration, NOVACAP's Director, Mr. Israel Pinheiro, floated a government bond for a master city plan. While others submitted detailed blueprints and elaborate models, Costa sketched on five sheets of paper the rough outlines of a town which, seen from the air, was to look like a giant's footprint. The first city of the air age.

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Aerial view of Brasília's "Square of the Three Powers," as it was on Inauguration Day earlier this year.

passable road connected Brasília with the rest of the country. More than 5,000 miles of road, most of it straight as a pencil, were paved later along the 250-metre-wide "Monumental Axis" that runs for a mile and a half from the capital's commercial centre to the Square of the Three Powers. The residential area, a six-lane boulevard, runs through miles of well-spaced cultural, entertainment and sporting centres. The banking and shopping centres and rows of glass-walled offices for private businesses and the liberal professions are placed close to the intersection of the axes. Perhaps the only touch of modest understatement in this atmosphere of ultra-modern gigantism is supplied by three saplings on the Presidential lawn in front of the Palace of the Dawn. They were planted by the late Mr. Foster Dulles, President Gronchi of Italy, and Mrs. Golda Meir in 1957. Israel's Foreign Minister was the first foreign dignitary to visit the Senate building.

Golda Meir's Tree

Lucio Costa's aeroplane map expanded steadily within three years became a skyline. All major government buildings are located along the 250-metre-wide "Monumental Axis" that runs for a mile and a half from the capital's commercial centre to the Square of the Three Powers. The residential area, a six-lane boulevard, runs through miles of well-spaced cultural, entertainment and sporting centres. The banking and shopping centres and rows of glass-walled offices for private businesses and the liberal professions are placed close to the intersection of the axes. Perhaps the only touch of modest understatement in this atmosphere of ultra-modern gigantism is supplied by three saplings on the Presidential lawn in front of the Palace of the Dawn. They were planted by the late Mr. Foster Dulles, President Gronchi of Italy, and Mrs. Golda Meir in 1957. Israel's Foreign Minister was the first foreign dignitary to visit the Senate building.

On April 21, 1961 the Brazilian Government officially moved into a sky-scraper city of 150,000 citizens which had sprung from the wilderness, where 46 months before "there was only solitude and jaguars screaming in the night". Brasília, Brazil's third capital — Salvador in the north was its first, Rio de Janeiro became its second in 1763 — is as much a personal monument to Kubitschek as it is a living symbol of Brazil's determination to carry out "auto-colonization" of its empty but fertile virgin lands.

"To see a great civilization on a plateau between the 15th and 20th parallels, a promised land of rich milk and honey, Brazil's patron saint, José do Bonfim had prophesied a century ago. Brasília had made the prophecy come true.

Yours, etc.

(Name and Address Supplied)

Savoyon, October 5.

SAVE NAHLAT SHIVA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, May I be allowed to add my small voice to Mrs. Doron's plea, in today's "Marginal Comment," for the preservation of the Nahlat Shiva Quarter of Jerusalem, thereby honouring the wish and intent of the man to whom her column is dedicated: Gershon Agon.

In the summer of 1961, on my way to town from Rehavia, I met Mr. Agon near the house of what is now Rehov Agon, on his way to the offices of The Post. He offered to show me a short cut, and we

went through what was then Mamilla Cemetery, criss-crossed with overgrown footpaths, its only ornament being the recently discovered, so-called Cave of the Lions.

When we arrived at Nahlat Shiva, Mr. Agon agreed with my remark that during the week it was a horrible slum and the children had nowhere to play except in the street, so that the cemetery ought to be transformed into a garden and playground. I then ventured to state that the crumbling houses should be torn down altogether. To this Mr. Agon replied: "No, I don't agree with you there. I'm not tearing down these houses; these houses give Jerusalem its skyline, its character."

Yours, etc.

MARG. KATZKE

Jerusalem, October 11.

TAX-EVASION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, I was deeply shocked to read in your columns about the alleged concealment of about 11.5m. of taxable income by the Artikart firm.

I was even more horrified to realize that if 20 certain firms declared their full taxable income there would have been no need for the compulsory absorption loan which will cause considerable hardship to quite a number of people.

I think the least the public can do is to boycott such firms, thus expressing their horror and disgust at their fraudulent procedure.

Yours, etc.

RUTH ALON

Haifa, October 14.

PEN FRIENDS

MISS HEIKI MUELLER, 17, of Sanktgenstrasse 2/p, Kitzingen, a Main, West Germany, is very eager to correspond with Israeli boys and girls between 12 and 18 years old. She is interested in swimming, dancing, drawing and correspondence.

By Meir

ELI

Historians' Task

A fascinating task awaits the historians who will one day investigate the motives that prompted Gen. de Gaulle to abandon what was supposed to be his "line of no retreat" on Algeria and the Sahara. His old — that is, impassioned — foe asserts that he has never been able to forgive the European settlers for their clamorous anti-Arabism; hence his willingness to see a million men women and children who admitted to hate him, uprooted from the Algerian homeland; hence also his cavalier attitude to the pro-French Moslems who have been siding with the people that detest him.

Be that as it may, how explain Gen. de Gaulle's renunciation of the Sahara in favour of the FLN — counter to

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Johnson and Shukairy

Lamerhav (Abdud Ha'avoda) says that the first reaction in the Arab camp to the Johnson report, and particularly the virulent speech of Ahmed Shukairy, the Saudi representative in the UN, have raised doubts as to the practical significance of the passage in the report which speaks of "meeting of minds" between Israel and the Arabs on the refugee problem.

Herut calls the Egyptian seizure of Australian mail bound for Israel and the sequestering of the postal links with Israel by Morocco and Tunisia "acts of piracy which all humanity should rise up against."

Even in wartime there are arrangements for the exchange of letters between prisoners and their families. What is significant is that a person in Australia does not know what is happening to his family in Israel? What message do Tunis and Morocco derive from cutting the connection between a father and his children, between a daughter and her parents?

The paper calls on the Government to raise the matter at the UN. "The Arabs use the UN to slander us before the entire world. Perhaps we

HEARD ABROAD

The car is becoming merely a status symbol. The only purpose in getting one is to stand in traffic jams while waiting for a taxi. Mr. Richard Crossman, M.P.

The critical issue of our time is not government competence, but the competence of the people. — Mr. George W. Ball, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

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Last Date for Applications: Oct. 30, 1961.

Readers' Letters

KIDNAPPING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Robert Marcus' letter on the dangers to our community through irresponsibility the philosophy of "It's none of my business" — is all too true. However, the danger of turning our Defence Forces into the educational force in this field is just as great: an army has guns and all too often takes over and becomes a dictatorship, almost always for an ideal.

The failure, alas, lies with our religious authorities. Instead of teaching the virtues and moral responsibilities of our Torah, they have become so politicized that only the skeleton of ritual (however lovely) and dogma (however hoary) identify organized religion in Israel today.

As a believing Jew, I am appalled for instance, by the irresponsibility of our Chief Rabbi and synagogues in failing so far roundly to condemn the kidnapping of Yossele Schumacher. To shrug off responsibility and say "It's not our affair" is to condone the crime. The religious extremists groups damn the police investigation, but they would surrender the child if the authorities or enough religious bodies in the country raised their voices of condemnation and stirred the compulsory absorption loan which will cause considerable hardship to quite a number of people.

I think the least the public can do is to boycott such firms, thus expressing their horror and disgust at their fraudulent procedure.

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PARIS LETTER

By Maurice Carr

A BURLESQUE INTERLUDE

At the end of its seventh year, the Algerian tragedy has reached a climax of fantastic, astounding, unbelievable, grim absurdity. With every passing day, the situation grows more burlesque.

Consider some of the latest developments. President de Gaulle has ordered the early formation of a Moslem army officially known as a "Public Force" of 50,000 strong, whose main purpose will be to deter, or if necessary, crush any attempted revolt by the European minority in Algeria.

According to the weekly "Nouvelles" of which is regarded here as a mouthpiece of the French Government, the Moslem Public Force will be set to fight and inflict certain defeat upon rebellious Europeans three months hence. So, if Raoul Salan's Secret Army Organisation (OAS) wants to stage a *putsch*, it had better act soon. Thus writes the Gaullist paper with the utmost explicitness.

Meanwhile, Gen. de Gaulle, in his anxiety to paralyze the OAS, has struck a bargain with the Algerian Moslems whereby the fascist authorities of Madrid would arrest French fascist fugitives and return them to Algeria, and the Moslems would take into custody Spanish anti-fascist exiles.

In readiness for the anticipated exodus of the European community from a "disengaged" — that is wholly and immediately secessionist — Algeria, France has created a new, unprecedented Ministry of Repatriation. The FLN's "Provisional Government of Algeria" has been taken to swearing hand on heart — that its dearest wish is to promote happy collaboration between Moslems and Christians.

At the centre of this weird scene, of course, looms the dominant figure of Charles de Gaulle, one-time leader of the Free French, who, in the recent process of his switching policies and changing camps, has set himself up to be the grand marabout patron saint of Algeria's extremist Moslem nationalists.

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the interests of, among others, President Bourguiba of Tunisia, the henceforth little fish that is bound to be swallowed up by the Algerian whale now emerging from the North African surface?

The reasons for Gen. de Gaulle's strange conduct are, probably, at bottom of a psychological rather than political nature. He did try to achieve what he considered the ideal settlement: partnership between France and an independent Algeria where multi-racial co-existence would be safeguarded by hard-and-fast contractual arrangements.

The abortive conferences of Evian and Lugrin convinced him, however, that the FLN would never accept such a partnership or "association," as he termed it. There remained the alternative of partition, which he himself had formulated, but which he later dismissed. Why? Because partition, by definition, lacks the monolithic grandeur that appeals to his character. He likes to do things in a big, gigantic way, or not at all.

In 1956, then Prime Minister was hamstrung by Parliament, he stalked off angrily. Today, in the autumn of 1961, when he cannot have his way in Algeria, he neither resorts to half-measures nor admits failure (that would be quite out of character), but applies his uncompromising self, paradoxically to bringing about total victory for the FLN, even at the sacrifice of his fellow Catholics in Algeria and at the risk of civil war in France.

Patriotic Service

In so doing, he undoubtedly fancies that he is, once again, bringing glory to France. He has obviously elaborated a dead-end comic syllogism worthy of an Ionesco, which runs thus: "I de Gaulle, am France. De Gaulle is earning the eternal love and gratitude of the French people, upon whom he is showering benefits beyond their wildest dreams. Consequently, the FLN,



Golda Meir's Success

MRS. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister, has had another busy week at the United Nations General Assembly, and her return home has had to be postponed for a few days; she is now expected to arrive on Monday. Reports from New York indicate that her participation in the session of the Assembly and her meetings and discussions with delegates over the past month have been effective and decisive in many notable respects.

The delicate question of the succession to Dag Hammarskjöld imposed a two-fold task of great urgency upon the Israeli delegation: to work for the rapid filling of this vital vacancy, lest any ineffectual interregnum mark the inevitable work of a Secretary-General, and to show up the impropriety of appointing Tunisia's Mongi Slim, a man deeply committed in the Middle East. On the other hand, the expected election of Burma's U Thant as the third Secretary-General would certainly harmonize with Israel's own thinking in this.

Repercussions to the Foreign Minister's speech in the General Debate, which was a mastery survey of her country's standpoint on all major world problems, ranged from Ahmed Shukairy's stereotyped vulgarities and personal abuse, to Latin

American preparedness to second Mrs. Meir's candidacy for the highest UN office. There was open support from Poland for her disarmament suggestions; outspoken praise from Holland — for her practical observations concerning New Guinea; and qualified reactions from Portugal to her forthright advocacy of Angolan self-determination.

The Toronto "Telegram" editorial was typical of many of the world's newspapers which, for the most part, reported her speech in detail and made only passing mention of Arab utterances: "This is hopeful and statesmanlike at a time when the Middle East needs both hope and a statesmanship. It is especially welcome following the addresses of five Arab representatives who reminded the world of the obligations of the world peace and coupled this with a demand for the cessation of financial and moral support for the Arab cause."

Several African States, notably Niger and Congo (Brazzaville), appealed from the rostrum of the General Assembly for direct Arab-Israeli peace talks. There are reports that this urging may evoke further echoes and action from member States during the forthcoming discussion of the Arab refugee problem.

DELTOURS

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT			
Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN.	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
Oct. 22	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
0900	0900	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
0950	0950	EL AL	Zurich, London
1100	1100	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London
1150	1150	EL AL	Nicosia
1240	1240	EL AL	Tehran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
1745	1745	BOAC	Tehran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
2345	2345	EL AL	Johannesburg
MON.	0625	AIR FRANCE	Paris
0640	0640	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
0650	0650	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
0700	0700	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
0910	0910	BOAC	Athens, London, New York
0945	0945	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
1000	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
1030	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
1130	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
2310	2310	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUES.	0750	NABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
0810	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
0850	0850	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
0900	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
1000	1000	EL AL	Athens, Munich
1030	1030	HEA	Athens, Rome, London
1045	1045	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
1745	1745	BOAC	Tehran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
WED.	0600	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
0640	0640	TWA	Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, New York
0910	0910	BOAC	Athens, London, New York
1000	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
1030	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
1200	1200	EL AL	Rome, Brussels
THUR.	0600	EL AL	Rome, London
0650	0650	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
0700	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich
0910	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
1000	1000	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
1030	1030	NABENA	Athens, Brussels
1050	1050	HEA	Athens, Rome, London
FRI.	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
0645	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
0650	0650	EL AL	Nicosia
0910	0910	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
0950	0950	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
1000	1000	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
1030	1030	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
1050	1050	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
1200	1200	EL AL	Munich, Paris
SAT.	2310	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
Oct. 26			

DELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE-FREIGHT

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Tel Aviv: 2 Bab el Khayma Mahalla Tel. 2424/9
Haifa: 2 Bab el Khayma Mahalla Tel. 2424/9
Mazra'a: Bab el Khayma Mahalla Tel. 2424/9
Tel. 2424/9
Tel. 2424/9
Tel. 2424/9

Eshkol's Sellers' Market

It became clear this week that Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who has been trying to form a new coalition for the last two months, had succeeded in creating for Mapai a sellers' market instead of a buyers' market.

After splitting what had seemed to be the unshakable unity of "The Club of Four" — the Liberal Party, National Religious Party, Mapai, and Abud Ha'avoda — he arrived, by a series of separate talks with the Liberals on one hand, the Left parties on the other, at a position where he could adopt an attitude of calm equanimity as to which party offered the best terms for a stable government.

On Wednesday night, after four days of intensive bargaining, with Mr. Akiva Govrin, the Mapai Knesset Whip to support him, Mr. Eshkol was so weary that he refused to talk to inquisitive journalists — an unusual attitude on the part of a man famous for his ability to talk fast and well.

On the whole, the advantage to Mapai of a coalition with the Liberals seems to be the prospect of close identification of views on international issues, while the disadvantage is the Liberal insistence on getting important portfolios relating to matters which were not previously considered to be vital to the General Zionists or the Progressives. A coalition with the left-wing parties would make for easier relations within the Histadrut but would involve more difficulty on international issues. There is also the sore point of the secrecy of Cabinet meetings, which Mapai insists on the Left's observing this difference has plagued the coalition during the last four years.

Soccer's Greatest Hour

THE lucky 40,000 soccer fans who managed to get tickets for the Italy-Israel World Cup Match, and the many thousands more who heard the running commentary on their radios on Sunday, had holiday in their hearts for 87 minutes of the 90-minute game. For that long it seemed that Israel's amateur David would down the multimillion dollar Italian soccer Goliath.

In the 14th minute, Israel surprised all by scoring first, and after 38 minutes the unbelievable happened — Israel was 2-0 up.

At halftime, the Israeli score at 2-0. In the 53rd minute the Italians crept up a point, but that only from the penalty spot, and many

here still believed and prayed Israel's amateurs would hold out.

But the professional training of the Italian footballers told in the end. In the 70th minute they equalized, and the score 2-2 three minutes before the end of the game — which would have been a glorious enough result for Israel — the Italian outside left Corao expertly found the net from an innocent looking free kick. Then, with only a minute left, the same Corao raced through the shattered Israel defense to make it 4-2.

Play-off Possible

The victory makes the Italians hot favorites for the ticket to Chile, where the World Cup Finals will be played off next year. If Israel defeats Italy in the return match at Turin on November 4, there will be a play-off between the countries.

Israel fielded a team missing three injured players, and the 34-year-old Chodorov played soccer overseas. The scorers were centre forward Steimach and outside left Young. The 34-year-old Chodorov played a grand game in keeping the Italians out in the first half.

On Sunday, Israel will entertain Korea at Ramat Gan. Korea has twice defeated Israel in recent years, by 2-1 and 3-0 in the Asian Championships. The Koreans are a happy combination, and will again give Israel a severe test.

MIDDLE EAST SCENE

TWO ROADS TO UTOPIA

By Amnon Barter

THIS has been a week of long-range programming of drawing ambitious blueprints for the Arab world. On Wednesday of last week, a bare fortnight after their re-emergence as an independent political entity, the Syrians came forward with an appeal for a union of all Arab States that may be taken as the new regime's credo as far as its Arab policy is concerned.

Five days later, in a broadcast "announcement to the people of the United Arab Republic," Abdul Nasser expounded his own programme for the social and economic development of Egypt; in 80 minutes of quiet, well-measured talk of which every phrase was intended to produce its effect, he did not once mention Arab unity or use the term "United Arab Republic." Although he referred to the Syrian regime as a reactionary one allied to imperialism, he did not mention Hussein without mentioning his name, and once referred to Egypt's having "restored her genuine Arab personality." Nasser made it clear as his delicate position allowed that he was now determined to concentrate all his attention on Egypt's own domestic problems and that, at least for the time being, he had no intention of making a fresh entry into the Pan-Arab field.

FOR the first time in his rule, Nasser seemed to be fully aware of the formidable issues facing modern Egypt, making no attempt to blame all his troubles on the British, the Americans, or the French. These have more to do with the national character of the Egyptians than with outside influences and obstructions — and Nasser admitted as much. When he spoke of "the mistakes we have committed" he was actually referring to various harmful traits in this character: "increasing confidence both in ourselves and in others" was but another way of accusing his people of complacency; "insufficient popular organization" which he said resulted in "paralyzing our revolutionary drive" had to do with the laziness and dishonesty of the broader leadership of the National Union; and the inefficiency of the Government apparatus was no more than a manifestation of the corruption of officials too used to such ways to be able to assume real responsibility suddenly.

Parliamentary Report

A TIME TO DISAGREE

By Lea Ben Dor

THE atmosphere in the Knesset is uneasy. Time drags on, and still people do not know where they are. "No man is an island," wrote the English poet John Donne. At present every Knesset faction is an island, and they have been that way too long. Or, to put it on a simpler level, let us say it is like the game of musical chairs just before the music stops. Nobody yet knows just who is going to sit on which chair and who is going to be left standing, and everybody is wary of letting his neighbour take a position from him.

This is showing itself in several ways. Nobody except Mapai, for instance, wishes to be caught voting for the government, lest Mr. Eshkol take it to mean that some party or other already in his coalition bag. Perhaps the Knesset Continuation Law, which Mr. Eshkol, the Minister of Justice, introduced in the Knesset on Monday, really is unnecessary, or even opposed to the Knesset's best interests. But it is certainly not the religious parties. It has had two first readings, and each time it has been successfully stalled in Committee. On the other hand it is a crucial law whose purpose would suffer in the long run if opponents in the Knesset were in any way forced through or flayed.

Mr. Y. Bader (Herut) delivered himself of a homily on democracy and bureaucracy. There was too much of it, and it was too much in the Knesset, where the Knesset supervises the Cabinet, or the Cabinet the Knesset? he wanted to know. Soon we would have government officials coming to Knesset committees to tell them what to do. Here was the government, in effect, saying, "You've talked enough, played enough, now leave it alone." To the Knesset members, who alone have the franchise from the people to decide.

Certainly no government official has ever said anything so offensive about the Knesset debates, and all that was suggested now was that if a law had been debated at great length by a Knesset member, the new one might wish to be able to reaffirm its former conclusion by a single word. It is not the first time that Mr. Bader has put words in the mouths of those whom he conceives to be his enemies that tend in the end to stick.

It was a little difficult to know what to do with the speech of Mr. Z. Wahrhaftig (National Religious), on the subject of the autopsies performed on the bodies of the five young Arabs who were killed by security forces while attempting to cross into the Gaza Strip (in the course of the debate on a law concerning burial permits). The incident of the five youths was both tragic and ugly. It is tragic that any five young people should lose their lives at the hands of other men, and not even by accident. It is ugly that 13 years after the establishment of the State these youths should have been on their way to serve Israel's worst enemy. It is ugly that Mapai should have thought it after the event to join in vilification of the government, and by their attitude at least indirectly to give support to such slanders as that the bodies had been mutilated, slanders whose circulation by anti-Israel Arabs is at least comprehensible. The official statement on the autopsies helped to silence these inventions.

And instead, according to Mr. Wahrhaftig, owing to the traditional religious ban on autopsies, this slander should have been allowed to live on and flourish? It does not even matter that neither Christians nor Moslems share this taboo, and that there was therefore no deep-seated objection to the examination of the bodies on the part of the unhappy families of the five youths. It seems worth remembering on these occasions that there could be no modern medicine without dissection and that Mr. Wahrhaftig's party, if it is to be honest, must either reject medicine, that pre-eminent, traditionally Jewish art and skill, or accept autopsies for what they are, hideous but necessary.

THE motion for the agenda on the visit of a German delegation to a Jerusalem school came perilously near being comic. If the subject of our relations with Germany can ever be considered in this light, on the speaker's platform Mrs. Razi-Naor (Herut) has so good a delivery that she rarely sticks to the subject. The worst she had

to say on this occasion was that a German visited a school during the English class, told the pupils that he had greetings for them from children in Germany, and wanted to know what message to take back. (We never heard what the children had to say.) She invested this visit with an air of high treason. How could you teach children about Jewish history, about the agonies of Nazi Germany, and then permit a German to inflict such a question upon them?

An educationalist and Mrs. Razi-Naor has been a teacher — might ask herself how you could dare tell Jewish children of the days of the gas ovens without also telling them that many of the German children and young people of today wish to visit Israel and in some way make amends for the past, lest we cause some Israelis to feel about Germany as many Germans feel about Israel, even though they would scarcely be likely to act upon these feelings. In any case it is a fact that young Israelis and young Germans often get along well enough, better, at least, than young Russians and young Americans. Whether we like it or not, the past has created not only an abyss but also a link between them, while the future, middle age, may still find such comfort as they can in shunning each other like the plague.

In replying to the motion, Mr. Eban, the Minister of Education, supplied the essential clue, namely that the German visitor had been a noted and active anti-Nazi, and that for this reason the Ministry had been quite willing to arrange for him to visit this point until quite late in his reply, however, and not before Herut had indulged in a display of having a Jewish, which quickly turned into a free-for-all.

Mr. Eban... the decision was to accept a general policy on Germany.

ELIEZER SHOSTAK (Herut): even within the limits of a policy there seems to be a little sense about some things.

DAVID RACHOMI (Mapai): I suppose that Razi-Naor has made a career in all the cases in this House.

Mr. Y. SERLIN (Deputy Speaker): We will not decide here who has seen.

Dr. Moshe Sneh (Communist) sat on the sidelines, waiting for an opportunity to put in his five-kopek worth.

SHLOMO KATZ (Herut): It is not Israel policy. The policy of friendship with the Nazis is... Ben-Gurion's policy.

YISRAEL FLICKER (Mapai): And your friends in East Germany were not Nazis?

It is all back to normal, as you see.

Off the platform, Mrs. Razi-Naor tends to noisy indignation, which took on impassioned tones when Mr. Eban made the suggestion, wrapped in a classical phrase, that there was such a thing as exploiting the Holocaust for political purposes. Like Mr. Bader's, this is another phrase that may stick.

The vote proved again that the House does not know where it stands, for in an ordinary run of things a Herut motion is voted down almost as easily as one put up by the Communists. The Left remembered its stand on Germany and supported the motion, and most of the Liberals at least refused to vote against it. By the time the rather confused vote was taken for the fourth time, and all non-Mapai members realized that they must use their freedom while they have it, Mapai went down to a 22-26 defeat.

IF the debate were to produce some valid new definitions of our social, that is voluntary, relations with today's Germans, as apart from political and therefore necessary dealings, it might prove valuable and stimulating.

(Continued on Page 11)

Citrus Shipments Start

THIRTY thousand cases of early grapefruit from the Jordan and Jezreel valleys were despatched from Haifa this week and thus the 1961/62 citrus season was officially opened.

Citrus Marketing Board executives are cautiously optimistic about the prices they hope to get for their produce on United Kingdom and European markets, on the ground that prices should rise as the quantity of cases of Jaffas will be so much less than originally anticipated. The estimate is shrinking from week to week. Less than a month ago there was talk of 9.5m. cases compared to the 11.5m. figure given in the summer; now the number of cases expected is down to 9m.

The Board's hope that prices will be boosted because of the comparatively short supply may be thought over-optimistic when it is recalled that last year Spanish navel oranges obtained higher prices (for most of the season) than prime seedless Jaffas, and Israelis will watch

the figures anxiously through the next few months.

This week's consignment of prime, juicy and "high sugar content" fruit will be followed by a steady stream of the despatch of 30,000 cases of grapefruit and 10,000 cases of lemons, mostly to the United Kingdom.

There may be some other small consignments to Europe before the first shipment of oranges, officially scheduled for November 18.

The reason for the decline in the yields of the groves has not yet been established. One explanation that has been strongly suggested is that many of the "old" groves planted before the establishment of the State are now nearly 50 years old, and that they have reached a period of decline, accelerated by neglect during the War of Independence. Over 200,000 dunams of new land have been put under citrus in the last few years, but the trees only start to yield some fruit after six or seven years, and will only reach their full vigour in about four years time.

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THE BUS TARIFF MESS

Our Economic Editor Analyzes the Transport Cooperatives' Demands

FOR some reasons — which are not so mysterious — the facts and figures unearthed by the Public Authority for Bus Tariffs have been kept strictly confidential until now, leaving the public — directly concerned and highly interested though it is — to feed upon rumours and leavings. There is not the slightest justification for such an undemocratic procedure. Public knowledge is not likely to alter data referring to the business year ending March 1960, on which all the deliberations up to date are based. Nor can the sub judice argument be invoked in a case where the Authority's members are supposed to act, not as unbiased judges, but as a committee safeguarding the public weal.

In considering the problem, we must first bear in mind its magnitude. In the year 1959/60 Egged's operating revenue was IL49m, that of Dan IL22m, and that of Hachaksher IL12m. The aggregate amount spent by the Israel public on bus traffic and ancillary services in that year was IL78m. In the past year Egged's revenue rose to IL56m, and Dan's to over IL30m, bringing the aggregate amount to over IL90m. In the current year, the amount will certainly top IL100m, even if the bus fares are maintained at their present level. Of this total, no more than five to eight per cent is accounted for by tourist and other special revenue such as parcel despatch.

An increase of bus fares by 25 per cent — in mind the limit of the cooperatives' present claims — would burden consumers, therefore, with an additional expenditure of 25m a year, equal to the recent forced loan, which was passed — for lack of an alternative source of revenue — to finance the special re-

quirements of new immigration. The added cost would inevitably result in some price increases as well, bringing the final bill for the consumer to an even higher figure (with an eventual impact on the C.O.-1 index). Some dominant development trends of the revenue of the buses should not be overlooked.

The bus fares were stable from September 1956 to March 1960, due to large-scale subsidy payments which amounted to almost 30 per cent of the cooperatives' traffic proceeds. When these subsidies were discontinued in March 1960, the fares were increased by an average of 13 per cent. In the beginning of 1961, another increase of 10 per cent was approved by the Public Authority as a preliminary measure, subject to subsequent reappraisal. The current rates are therefore already 24.5 per cent higher than two years ago, and approval of the cooperatives' minimum demand would mean a rise by 30 per cent in a period of two years, while the C.O.-1 index advanced only 11 per cent, and the building cost index by about 15 per cent, although the preceding period of fare stability should be taken into account.

The Bank of Israel Report

A COMPUTATION in the Bank of Israel report shows that, calculated in stable money terms, revenue per bus-km declined by nine per cent, and revenue per bus-seat by five per cent, between 1955 and 1960. This decline, however, must be considered together with an increase of 58 per cent in the total bus kilometrage, and of 45 per cent in the total number of bus-seats while bus service expenses rose by only 42 per cent largely due to the change-over from petrol to diesel engines and the bus cooperatives' total labour force increased by only about 20 per cent during that period. The number of the cooperatives' members rose by about 30 per cent, due to the Histadrut's pressure and the number of hired hands by 15 per cent.

Another two per cent of Egged's expenditure (IL1.1m) was used in the year

under review for "finance charges" but Dr. Ofir recommended — this should be excluded from the service's cost account, because the amount of loans on which this interest was paid (IL11.3m) just balances the total of Egged's "unauthorized" expenditure during the stable-fare period (March 1956-December 1959), of which 40 per cent went on excessive members' emoluments. Had these amounts been kept by the cooperative, argues Dr. Ofir, it would not have been forced to resort to borrowing; if interest must be paid, it should be charged to the members account, since they profited from the excessive disbursements, and not to the bus passengers.

The bulk of the expenditure — about IL14m, (if the above corrections are made, the figure is almost 60 per cent of the total — was made in respect of wages and other labour emoluments of the cooperatives' members and hired employees. For obvious reasons, the company's management is not keen to reduce the amounts paid to the hired labour separately — it would put the members' earnings into more prominence — and its accountancy is not inclined to blur the picture as far as possible. Unfortunately, this point has not been given sufficient attention by the public authority. The accountant's statement shows that the hired employees received in 1959/60 about IL7.7m, (namely IL4.5m in wages and salaries, IL1.5m overtime pay, and the rest in "social benefits").

Egged Member — IL10,000

THIS leaves the Egged member with about IL58m, or over IL10,000 a year per member, of which straight wages accounted for just one-fifth, overtime pay for one-fifth, and the rest in various allowances in cash and kind. It is, of course, this amount which is the principal bone of contention at present. If new ways of democratic industrial control are to be found, the first step should be an honest appraisal of the problem. Instead of the present attempts to gloss over unpleasant facts, the honest approach, however, should not be confined to facts concerning labour's share in control of private enterprise. There is an urgent need for reappraisal of labour's role also in many matters of national importance, in which the traditional reliance on the civil service and common sense of the workers directly concerned has proved utterly inadequate. The incomes and tariffs of monopoly enterprises — be it the I.E.C. or the bus cooperatives — could be cited as the next best example. But no less important is our general wage policy — including the cost-of-living escalator clause — on which responsible policy-makers must know to many and powerful sectional interests with disastrous results to the national economy.

Few will dispute the fact that these problems can be handled much more efficiently. It is the courage for a new start which is apparently still lacking.

Since then, however, its relative importance has increased further. For the past year additional wages and so on for the hired labour amounts to about IL4.5m, while over IL2m have been claimed for members under various categories. As for the present year, the situation is indicated by the fact that the above figures for members' annual income in 1959/60 equals the amount of the membership admission fee, which has now risen to IL14,000 (i.e. by 40 per cent in two years).

Clouding the Issue

THE discussion concerning this point has been complicated by references to technical details — e.g. the exact length of the meal break, the way of calculating overtime, the methods used for determining the accounting and for distributing various social benefits — and to rulings — often contradictory — given by various bodies (Government, Histadrut and public) which dealt with the matter. Three major points should, however, be kept in mind in this respect.

Firstly, it is the unauthorized expenditure by the bus cooperatives for the benefit of their members which has resulted in their accounting deficit in recent years. In the case of Egged, for example, the IL2.2m "deficit" of 1959/60 would not have been incurred had the company not included in its expense accounts excessive overtime pay, leave pay, free newspapers, tax payment for members' accounts, interest for members' benefits and similar items. With the increase in revenue in lieu of the previous subsidy which has since taken place, the cooperatives may be earning by now even more than the authorized income, if only their accounts are properly managed.

Secondly, one important element included in the authorized pay for members is the 20 per cent addition to the ordinary wage (including c.o.l. family and seniority allowances) which members receive on account of "self-sustained enterprise." This addition may or may not have been justified when bus cooperatives were financed by their members' investments, and when a rudimentary competition (involving some risk-taking and good ideas) entered the bus traffic. Today, however, the cooperatives' monopoly position is unassailable, and their income is virtually guaranteed by the State, while their members' share in the financing of their assets is negligible. In Egged's case, for example, the IL2.2m assets were financed entirely by loans and other debts to banks, suppliers, and to a great part, indirectly to the State, with the IL12.4m of share capital and reserves completely eaten up by continuous "deficits" i.e. by unauthorized pay disbursements. Dr. Ofir in his report to the Authority already suggested a renewed discussion of this issue, pointing out that, even one agrees to the members earning a 12 per cent yield on the value of their shares, this would still be much less than what they get under the present system.

Hotel or Motel

THE dilemma arises out of a near-deadlock. Plainly it is not easy to persuade a person who is set on building a luxury hotel to put up a popular-priced motel instead. (Several more of these are needed in Israel.) The TIDC has found it even more difficult to convince the individual concerned that he should invest his money in some other else's concern instead of building a hotel of his own. Yet the most pressing task facing TIDC today is to bring about some such re-channel-

ing of potential investment. The Corporation has drawn most of its capital so far from the Treasury. The logic of events now is pressing TIDC to seek in the money market as much as it can of the IL50m that it needs in the next three years.

It would seem that hotel companies ought to find the sale of shares an acceptable alternative to the receipt of Government loans, which carry a fixed interest, and have to be repaid. Then TIDC could confine itself to acting as a promoter and broker, granting its interest in financial commitments to private investors.

The hotel and the other industries, however, do not like the idea of dividing ownership (and good dividends) among too many partners. The Government loans, after all, are issued on favourable terms. (Another relic of the phase when nothing was left undone to tempt the foreign investor.) The interest charged varies from 6.5 to eight per cent, and the capital has to be repaid in 8-15 years. The hoteliers believe, furthermore, that the Government would be a lenient creditor if they should fall on hard times.

Stock in TIDC

THE alternative is to offer investors an opportunity of acquiring stock in TIDC itself. This has the advantage of spreading the investor's risk. Therefore, while the Corporation is intent on encouraging direct investment in existing hotel companies, it has also initiated measures to enter the capital market for a greater scale than heretofore. Its name appeared for the first time a month ago among the companies listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange — though only for securities which can be bought in foreign currency.

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Loading the season's first citrus at Haifa. (See Israel's Week Page 1) Photo by Mithstock

Problems of Capitalizing Tourism

Dilemma of the Development Corporation

By DAVID KRIVINE
POST Economic Reporter

TOURISM, judging by its attraction for foreign investment, has become Israel's most alluring business. Only a few years ago the privileges granted to an "approved" investor — mainly tax concessions and the repatriation of capital — had to be supplemented by loans amounting to half the total capital involved in order to attract investments to Israel's hotel industry.

Hotel or Motel

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STOCK MARKET

Gloomy Conditions on Tel Aviv Market

THE equities market was depressed throughout the week, although towards the end of the week ending Wednesday the pressure of sales diminished and even some brighter spots were visible. There appeared to be no tangible or logical reasons for such a mood respecting ordinary shares; in fact, a number of excellent reports have recently been published, dividends have been declared, and many companies whose shares are registered on the Stock Exchange seem to be in a very good shape. Towards the end of the week some bargain-hunters came in and some shares more or less stabilized.

The announcement that the Otzar Hahityashvut rights issue will take place in November certainly did not encourage the market, as fresh funds will be needed to absorb the 800,000 shares at IL1.50. The rights issue will be two new shares on five old ones. The price of these shares dropped during last week by about 30 points, and even at that price were marked on Wednesday "sellers only." The losses in other shares were also considerable and only a few of them remained steady or withdrew by only a few points. Among them Discount Bank Investment, which even gained two points; Sahar, which kept its price throughout the period; Feuchtwanger, Investment, I.L.D.C.; Neuhushan; Isras; Fertilizers, and a few others.

Employment Service

GEOGRAPHICAL re-

organization of functions in the Employment Service has been brought into effect as from the present month of October, according to the spokesman of the Service.

The emphasis in the work of the Employment Service is no longer merely on finding work for those seeking it, but on planning the distribution of manpower so as to supply the needs of the whole country.

TIDC Acquires Shares

TIDC has begun to build up a portfolio of share investments by inserting a clause in each loan contract giving it the option to convert part of the loan (generally 10 per cent) into ordinary stock. It has taken up this option in several companies — among them the Tiberias Development Company (the Gali Kinneret Hotel, the Hamei Tveria, and others), Israel-American Hotels (the Apollonia), the Dan Hotel Company, the Dan, the Accadia, Dan Hachaksher, and the King David, and Palestine Hotels (the King David).

TIDC Acquires Shares

TIDC has also formed with the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality, the IL50,000 Company for the Development of Jaffa's Old City, in which the Corporation holds half the shares. It is expected to form more companies under a master-plan, being prepared by the French architect, Max Stern, for preserving or restoring historic tourist sites. And there are many other possibilities. For example, the Corporation has taken a lease on 120 dunams of land at Achziv for 49 years, which

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Courses in October

1) QUALIFIED COST ACCOUNTANTS — at the end of October. The number of places is limited.

2) FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT — AIMS: To instruct students in the general financial problems of institutions or concerns in course of the study of local and international capital markets.

INTENDED FOR: Financial administrators, chief cashiers, chief bookkeepers and heads of finance departments of concerns and institutions.

LENGTH OF COURSE: Five months, twice weekly, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

3) FOREMEN — AIMS: To instruct students in practical systems and instruments that will help improve the efficiency of sections they are in charge of.

LENGTH OF COURSE: Five months, twice weekly, in the afternoon.

4) ORAL-WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN HEBREW — AIMS: To improve correspondence and oral expression.

INTENDED FOR: Head clerks, production technicians, foremen and secretaries in concerns and institutions.

LENGTH OF COURSE: Two and a half months, twice a week, in the afternoon.

5) TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT — AIMS: To teach practical knowledge.

Courses in November

6) PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR MANAGERS — AIMS: To impart the fundamentals of public relations, and ways of incorporating them in the general framework of the factory or institution.

INTENDED FOR: persons with administrative responsibilities in institutions or concerns coming into contact with the public.

LENGTH OF COURSE: 4 months, twice a week in the evening.

7) RAPID READING — AIMS: To improve the speed of reading and the absorption of the material in a given time.

8) FINANCIAL ANALYSIS — AIMS: To train participants in the execution of financial analysis, estimation and personnel selection.

LENGTH OF COURSE: three weeks from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Further details and registration: The Tel Aviv branch of the Institute.

Box Hadar, 19 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, Tel. 6788-4722.

Workers and Executives

THE State Controller's report on the Electric Corporation has set an important precedent: from the routine control of such matters as accounting, budgeting methods and operational efficiency, it has proceeded to basic matters of the managerial set-up, and has not shrunk from censuring one of the sacred cows of this country — the participation of workers in management.

To be sure, the censure is cautiously couched in terms specifically applicable to the I.E.C., but the report leaves no doubt about the possible wider applications of the principle. The I.E.C. is the only State corporation, and the first major concern in Israel, to bring the workers actively into management. It should be borne in mind, however, that the idea of letting workers take part in the management of Histadrut concerns was discussed at the Eighth Session of the Histadrut Executive Committee, in March, 1956. The State Controller, of course, can deal only with the managerial aspect of the matter. There may be managerial aspects which justify co-opting workers to the Board of Directors, whose function is to determine a concern's general policy. But this is quite different from letting a firm's employees participate in its active management as representatives of its workers. There may be justification for discussion between management and workers' representatives about the co-opting of additional members to the executive in extraordinary circumstances. But as one of the basic principles of administration is that members of management must have in mind solely the objective needs of the undertaking, it is not proper that some members of the management should continue to represent the workers of that undertaking.

It may be added that in the case of the I.E.C., the situation has been aggravated by the fact that the workers' representatives are elected for a two-year term and only, and by the party slant which has increasingly marked these elections. But the principle stated by the Controller would seem to be valid even in more propitious circumstances.

Workers and Executives

A warning issued by the Controller against the public mood should carry considerable weight in any case. The present report, however, deserves special attention on the level of the general uneasiness at the I.E.C. must finally be dealt with

ECONOMIC COMMENT

before it gets out of control. There is no gainsaying that the company has considerable achievements to its credit, and that its efficiency and finances have improved in the past five years. But just as surely there is no doubt that glaring shortcomings remain, that the company's internal organization is inadequate, and that its employees' morale is wavering to say the least.

It would be silly, of course, to put the entire onus on the participation of worker delegates in management. The Development Ministry's interference and the company's subservience to government policy and to party intrigue cannot be overlooked either. But withal, it is clear that no firm and efficient management such as is required for dealing with the Electric Company's intricate problems can be established as long as three of the seven members are chosen on party tickets and on account of their zeal for the staff's welfare.

From here the inference must be drawn also for other concerns — in the Histadrut sector — in which a similar form of management prevails. It is no secret that Koor and Solel Boneh directors are not particularly happy about this experiment, and that its practical results have been rather poor. But the policy still stands, and — more important — it cannot be scrapped before there is another to replace it. During the passionate debate concerning Solel Boneh's future three years ago, participation of workers in management was authoritatively declared to be one of the unique

Workers and Executives

features of Histadrut industry.

Obviously, a lot of hard thinking on top and a lot of good will among the Union rank and file will be necessary if new ways of democratic industrial control are to be found. The first step should be an honest appraisal of the problem. Instead of the present attempts to gloss over unpleasant facts, the honest approach, however, should not be confined to facts concerning labour's share in control of private enterprise. There is an urgent need for reappraisal of labour's role also in many matters of national importance, in which the traditional reliance on the civil service and common sense of the workers directly concerned has proved utterly inadequate. The incomes and tariffs of monopoly enterprises — be it the I.E.C. or the bus cooperatives — could be cited as the next best example. But no less important is our general wage policy — including the cost-of-living escalator clause — on which responsible policy-makers must know to many and powerful sectional interests with disastrous results to the national economy.

Workers and Executives

Few will dispute the fact that these problems can be handled much more efficiently. It is the courage for a new start which is apparently still lacking.

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The principal and interest will be paid at holder's option, either in French Francs or in United States Dollars or in Swiss Francs on the date of payment, at the rate of exchange: 1L = 125F = 100Sfr. The above certificates are dealt on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Certificates can be acquired at par, like other foreign securities, against payment in foreign currency, or against Israel Pounds plus premium. The whole issue has been underwritten by the following banks:

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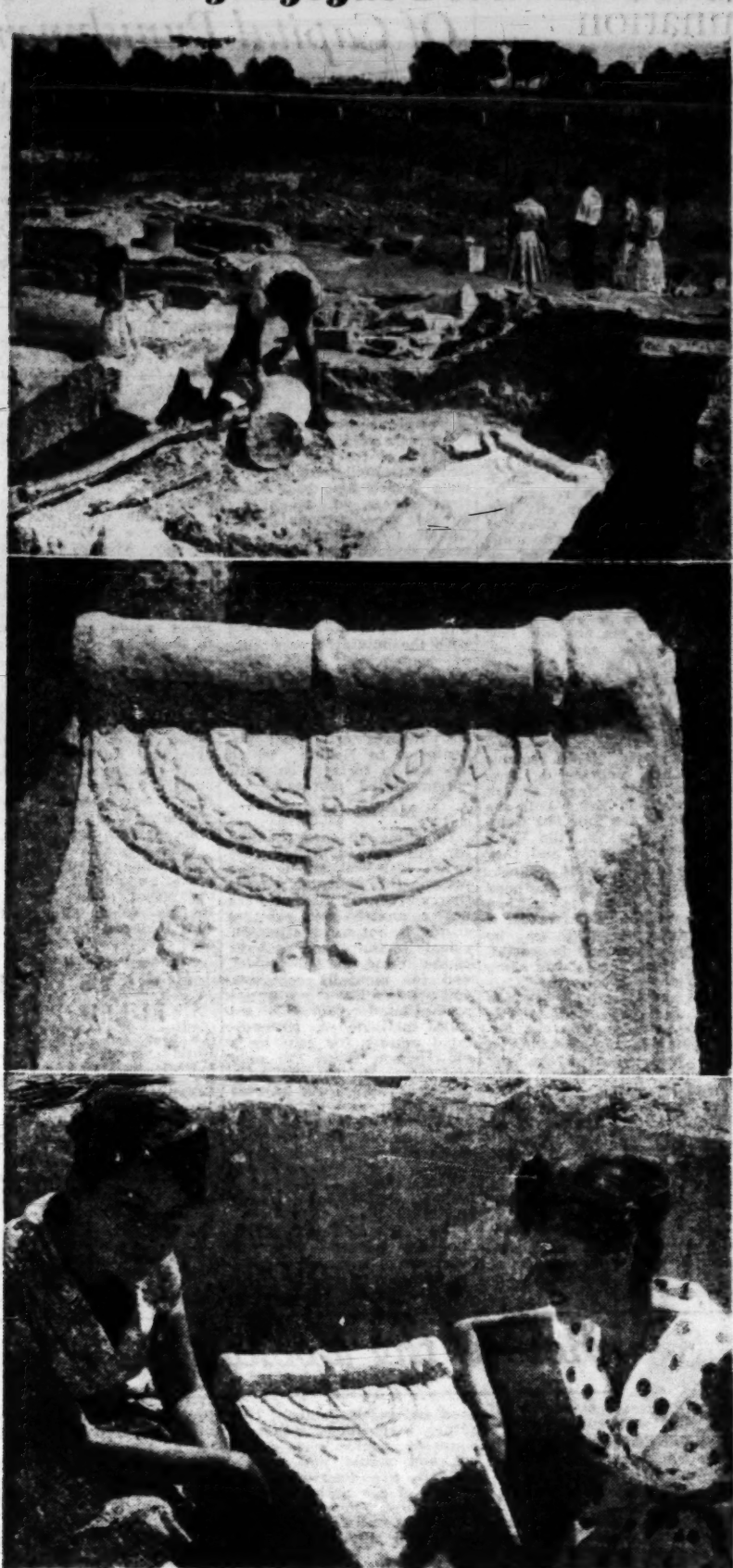
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Ancient Synagogue Found in Ostia



Top: A general view of the site. Middle: The frieze of one of the lintels, assumed to be the Aron Hakodesh. Bottom: Two of the archaeological students working on the site.

The Story of the Ostia Discovery

THE recently reported discovery of the ancient synagogue in Ostia Antica, the port of Rome in ancient days, was actually made last March by contractors excavating for the roadbed of a new highway connecting the Via del Mare to the recently opened Rome International Airport at Fiumicino.

At the time, they found a red brick building believed to date from the first century C.E., and inside that the synagogue — believed to be the oldest synagogue of the Western world. Further excavations led to the discovery of an oven believed to have been used for baking matzo, two marble baths, and a mosaic pavement containing such Jewish symbols as the shofar (ram's horn), the etrog and a wine goblet.

When early last month two lintels containing carvings of the seven-arched menorah candelabrum and other Jewish symbols were found, there was no doubt that the structure had served as a synagogue. The lintels are believed to have been part of an Ark of the Law, containing the Torah scrolls.

Ostia Jews Poor
The synagogue is about 220 metres from ancient Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber in ancient times. It is close to the 1,800-year-old Ostia-Naples coast road of Emperor Septimius Severus.

The Ostia Jews were not very wealthy, the diggers have learned. The candelabrum, with square and lozenge decorations, were crudely carved. The mosaic of the goblet is a rough artisan's job. The work is far inferior to that which decorated Roman palaces two or three centuries earlier, at the height of the triumphs of Caesar and Augustus.

The synagogue had a very short life. It was put into use only a generation or two before the Goths and the Vandals ravaged the area, smashing walls and overturning columns in a death blow at ancient Rome. The synagogue's fallen stones had lain unnoticed beneath a thin earth cover ever since.

Although no other ancient Roman synagogue has been found, it is known that there were 13 Jewish communities in the Rome area in imperial times. Each presumably had a synagogue. The Jewish population of Italy at the time has been estimated at 50,000, and there were Jews in Rome at least as early as the second century B.C.E. The Rome

Jewish colony is believed to be Europe's oldest. The synagogue is of the basilica type, with three naves divided by two rows of columns. The dating of the various parts of the structure and the objects is still uncertain, and appears to be a subject of heated controversy in Italy.

News Suppressed
News of the discovery was made public by Rome's Chief Rabbi, Eliezer Taubitz, in his Yom Kippur sermon. It is alleged that, until then, the Vatican

Yiddish Theatre Naive

Joseph Buloff presents "The Sad Singer" by Joseph Buloff. Music: Joseph Buloff. Direction: Joseph Buloff. It is amazing how the bulk of Yiddish theatregoers continue to accept and even demand plays that are naive, two-dimensional, and completely divorced from reality. Even such a sophisticated actor and director as Joseph Buloff takes for granted these basic shortcomings in a hackneyed melodrama like "The Sad Singer" by Ossip Dimoff. As far as the box office is concerned, he is no doubt correct. Yiddish playgoers seem to check their critical faculties at the door and waltz in the banalities and inanities of the average Yiddish show. In the present play, they have the added premium of seeing Joseph Buloff and he can be depended upon to give his audience its money's worth in the way of a good performance.

"The Sad Singer" is the story of an orphan girl, Sholomo, who has been taken by a rich relative to act as cook and maid. She falls in love with Simionchik, the no-good gambler son of the family. When Simionchik finds himself in financial difficulties, he abandons his beloved and goes off to find a bride with a big dowry. The naive folk of the village put their heads together to devise ways and means of re-uniting Sholomo with her beloved. There is the chicken-woman, the seller of comestory plots, the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker, to add a note of whimsy, there is a chimney sweep, dressed as an ebony spirit, who sprouts from roof to roof to listen in to what the village is saying and to carry messages.

They all decide that Sholomo must write an urgent love letter to her wayward lover, and

and conservative Government circles had tried to suppress the news, and are now insisting on dating the find as recently as possible — since the most ancient date ascribed by some to the find, the first century B.C.E., would upset certain traditional views about the beginning of Christianity in Rome. Certain radical Opposition circles also allege that some of the finds bear traces of recent "inspired" vandalism — aimed at destroying some of the evidence which might discredit orthodox Church historians.

AN APOLOGY
In last week's review of "Of Mice and Men" I seem to have mixed up the cast of characters. The corrected list is: Leni, Michael Kafir; George, Ianko Rachimov; Candy, Yosef Shabi; Slim, David Smadim; Curly, Shimon Shvili; Curly's wife, Hanna Roth; Carlson, Shai Danon; Whit, Yitzhak Ben-Nissim; and Peretz Halavi.

Jazz in Jerusalem
For the first time in more than a year, Jerusalem's jazz fans will have a chance to hear some top-class music. Mel Koller and his jazz combo will hold a jam session at the Artists' House on Tuesday, October 24, starting at 9 p.m.

SHOLOMO CASSOS — Composition.
A NOTHER exhibition which appears to be premature is that of Sholomo Cassos in the Yehudit Gallery, Tel Aviv. This 22-year-old Moroccan abstractionist has a decided talent, but his accomplishments so far do not warrant a full-fledged exhibition. Several of the oil paintings in the show have well-chosen colours and strong interlocking compositions placed centrally on the canvas that are held to its edges by several lines. They give the effect of a collage, and are also dead, inert. The forms themselves seem as if they might have been parts of freely executed paintings once but have since been solidified: the sections of

Casals Reviews Israel Visit

By a Special Correspondent

DECLARING that he had "never been so inspired as by my visit to Israel," Maestro Pablo Casals heard himself lauded by Foreign Minister Golda Meir in the presence of over 400 guests at a dinner of the American-Israel Cultural Foundation in New York at which it was announced that the Foundation had set up a permanent annual Pablo Casals Scholarship for a young Israel cellist.

The Maestro had just returned from Israel and stopped in New York for just one day on his way to his home in Puerto Rico to attend the Foundation dinner, at which over \$200,000 was raised. Maestro Casals conducted the Pablo Casals Festival Chamber Orchestra in a composition of his own, "A Sardanà" — his first public appearance before an American audience since his self-imposed exile from the U.S. dating back to the Spanish Civil War.

Scholarship Presentation
Together with Maestro Casals, other guest participants in the Foundation's annual festival were honoured. These included Rudolf Serkin, Maurice Perreault, Eugene Istomin, Leonard Rose, and the members of the Budapest String Quartet—Boris Kroyt, Joseph Reisman, Mischa Schneider, and Alexander Schneider. Darius Milhaud and Isaac Stern, who were honoured as awardees. Scholarships for 1982 in honour of each of these artists were also announced.

The scholarship presentation to Maestro Casals was made by Mr. Samuel Rubin, President of the Foundation. An accompanying scroll said that the Foundation's annual Pablo Casals Scholarship was created "as an enduring token of our esteem for Pablo Casals, who has placed his rare musical gifts in the service of better understanding among all people, and in deep appreciation for his contribution to the fundings of cultural exchange through his participation in the Israel First Music Festival and the International Violoncello Competition held in Israel under the auspices of the American-Israel Cultural Foundation."

Mrs. Meir was the principal guest speaker at the dinner. Other speakers were Mr. Rubin; Maestro Casals; Mr. Robert W. Dowling, who presided; Mr. Eliezer Peri, Chairman of the Foundation's Advisory Board in Israel; and Alexander Schneider, Musical Director of the Israel First Music Festival, who responded for all the artists after they were presented scrolls in appreciation of their contribution to the success of the festival.

In his response, Maestro Casals voiced his enthusiasm for Israel. "In absolute sincerity, I must say that I have never been so inspired as by my visit to Israel. In my long life of travelling to every country, I never have felt such a deep emotion. Everyone looks at the sky when the great lights live, and this is why I left the country with great regret, and I hope, in spite of my advanced age, to return to the land of my birth, to the wonderful country."

The Maestro also paid tribute to the annual Foundation scholarship winners, 13-year-old Pinhas Zuckerman, studying on a Foundation violin scholarship in the Israel Academy of Music. He said:

"This thirteen-year-old child is a genius. I hope he will find the proper person to teach him. But as he is now, he is a tremendous artist, a tremendous virtuoso, and I hope that he comes to New York where perhaps he will find his teacher. But my advice is that he must play immediately in public, and he will be a sensation. He is a genius. I am sure that you will be bringing for him a great opportunity. This boy is one of the marvels of Israel."

In her address, Mrs. Meir expressed the thanks of Israel to Maestro Casals, "the greatest of all living musicians, the greatest of all human beings for having come to Israel. She said that the music of Casals, Isaac Stern, Rudolf Serkin, and their colleagues was something special to the people of Israel. "There was an exchange on the highest spiritual level between the musicians and those who heard their music," she said, adding: "For us, the Music Festival was more than a series of concerts. It was also a meeting, of understanding, of real brotherhood."

Mrs. Meir's Speech
Mrs. Rubin hailed Mrs. Meir's speech at the United

Nations the day before, proposing that Israel and the Middle East neighbours lead the way in formulating a Middle East disarmament pact that will be an example to the rest of the world. He stated that the Foundation's cultural exchange programme and its Middle East Fellowship programme to provide funds for young students from Africa and Arab countries to study in Israel's institutions of higher learning, have always been directed towards this end.

Culture and Diplomacy
Mr. Dowling, who is Chairman of the American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA), and the International Council for the Arts, Sciences and Industry, said that he was happy to participate in this tribute to Maestro Casals and his fellow artists because of his belief that "cultural exchange is becoming more and more an important factor in diplomacy, an aspect of people-to-people approach in international relations that has been so successful in breaking down barriers that have existed between the peoples of varying cultures."

THE tendency is less apparent and relieved by contrasting values of colour. On a purely sensual level, the work is lighted by Davidson's well modulated changes from rich oranges to cooler, but no longer muddy, colour.

THE third surprise of the show is the wondrously complicated Reginald Weston (who has been working in Paris for the last 13 years and who has just sent a small collection to the gallery). Weston has left his Klee-like period of attenuated fish and figures for pure abstraction. The small works in an accompanying folder are smooth oils on paper, so over-slick in technique they look like small glossy reproductions of larger works. It is the large work that excites one's admiration: the painting technique is a wonder in itself.

There are plenty of other delights, newly abstracted, and all completely different: a loose gray and green Melro-vitch flecked with daring blues and yellows, that is all right; a smiling, warm glowing Yemeneite as-scape by Halevy; a rich sea-nipples that is a rhapsody in blue, and a smiling Uri landscape which, in its denudes a nature-given gift for living line.

panels devoted to reproductions of family photographs, illustrated personal correspondence, enlarged details of painting technique and of course, of the drawings and paintings themselves.

The explanatory texts are in Hebrew and English and youngsters "discovering" this artist should be delighted by this easy introduction to a real understanding of who and what Van Gogh was. Old and young will be no less enlightened by what should be

Vincent's travels are shown on maps; the five distinct periods in his painting are characterized by an excellent choice of five colour reproductions. They show his early gloom, his fun in the Hague; the impact of Paris and the Japanese; his discovery of the sun at Arles and his pioneering expressionism; and the final agonized, yet still controlled, torment at Auvers.

Israel being poor in Van Gogh originals, the photographic "blow-ups" of his painting technique in these various periods are particularly helpful and read as clearly as changes in handwriting. Yet another panel shows his devotion to the many masters he was to eventually surpass and the way their work reflected in his own. Millet, Rembrandt and Delacroix were his chief sources as a beginner, both for subject matter and composition. Another interesting panel is that showing Van Gogh as seen by Gauguin and Lautrec; neither seem to have expressed his character as well as Van Gogh himself did in his painfully frank self-portraits.

One of the important reminders of the show is that Vincent was a magnificent draughtsman — and became one by sheer hard work. For all the torment and temperament that are owed his success as an innovator in colour, line and expressionism to his determination to "do better." For all the force of his personality, there is nothing accidental about Vincent Van Gogh's tremendous achievements.

MEIR BONNEN

lance dragged them on stage and placed them among the singing chorines. The Grandma said: "I need one more!"

THE writer of these lines in her taken part in a grand battle, escaped from several prison camps, and participated in the Love Among Nations Congress organized by the Camp of Peace, but never before had he felt such animal fear as when he saw Grandma make a bee-line for his front-row seat, blundered all over, shrank down till I couldn't shrink any more, and before my eyes passed my unhappy childhood...

"Lovely," the little snake in the next seat chirped. "You'll see, she'll pick you!" I tried to disappear into the upholstery, but Grandma's eagle eye had already discovered me. In those tense moments I made a mute oath that if I got out of this predicament, I'd vote Mapai next February. Grandma leaned over me and the painted mask which covered her face came frighteningly near. "Where you from honey?" Grandma asked in French, with the whole theatre's eyes fixed on me. I hid under my seat and kept mum. But the mouth-mouthed Little Woman chirped in my stead: "He's from Israel!" "Oo-ho!" Grandma said, swinging her big hips. "Sh-halom!"

With that she entwined me in her arms and winked twice. Only then did I understand the reason for the religious awakening we are witnessing nowadays. The lonely person, surrounded by a hostile environment, has to believe in some sort of Superior Being which protects him against life's buffeting; otherwise he is lost. Grandpa pointed at the little one seated next to me and asked: "Is this Madame?"

The Little Woman nodded her head in friendly confirmation, and thereupon Grandma inquired whether she was very jealous?

My obstinate resistance only added oil to the fire. "Mos Cheri!" Grandma kissed me on the cheek and started dragging me towards the stage. I grabbed my chair in a stranglehold, but Grandma was very muscular.

"Mon petit," she giggled as she wrestled with me and motioned the orchestra to play a gay can-can. My pearl of a Little Woman kept coaxing me from behind:

"Really, Ephraim, don't be a wet blanket! She's such a nice lady. Everybody is cooperating. You're the only bashful one!"

And other words to that effect. Grandma with her powerful hands pried open my chair rest, and the audience's high spirits reached an all-time peak. With the little strength left in me I rooted my legs to the floor.

"Go away, you old hag!" I panted. "Leave me alone! I don't want you!"

"Mos amoor," Grandma cooed and lifted me bodily off the floor.

I'm a bit hairy about the "rest" according to the Little Woman. I stood on the stage among the other three victims, then one of the glamour girls put red pigtail on my head, and I broke into a chaotic final with the other men who were less inhibited.

As I returned to my seat, the wife received me with an icy stare. "Stupid," she hissed. "You made a fool of yourself!"

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Parisian Drama Inspects Ephraim

By Ephraim Kishon

ONE pitfall the beginner globe-trotter should avoid at all costs is the tendency to judge foreign lands by superficial first impressions. This rule applies notably to Paris, the well-known capital of France. That glittering metropolis for some reason or other conjures up in the minds of every tourist visions of sex and vice, a spider's web of dark alleyways pitted with dubious bottles, in which the champagne flows in streams, raucous jazz assails the ear-drum and nude women dance erotic dances all night long.

But there is also another Paris!

Perhaps it is not so raucous, not so "thrilling," but the small effort needed to find it is well worth while. In this other Paris — the real, the eternal — there is no sale of "art photos"; there are no guides taking the tourist to dark chambers; there are no clouds of cigarette smoke; there is even no strip-tease. In this other Paris the tourists sit in a beautiful and luxurious hall, sprays in the air, and the orchestra of fully upholstered armchairs, and watches nude women on a marvellous stage dance erotic dances all night long.

It is this — this second Paris — that inspired the following lines.

WE managed to get tickets to the historic mammoth show only thanks to a real miracle. That is, an American tourist, who had bought a couple of tickets eight months ago in New York, had returned them at the last moment, because on that morning terrorists had by mistake blown up his apartment. And thus the Little Woman and I came to sit in the front row, literally at the feet of the young beauties fully able to enjoy



THE CHAMPAGNE

the choreography and the sets (there being no costumes). Time and again, as we were shown tableaux from the history of mankind in general and from that of our own people in particular, such as Salome's Dance, Judith and Holofernes, Potiphar's Wife, and Joseph and His Brethren, we felt such a moral uplift that people behind me started shouting: "Sit down."

It had never occurred to us that our history had been so full of glamorous women. We were eagerly waiting for the next tableau.

And then Grandma descended.

She was lowered from the ceiling in a special, gilded cage, while the whole cast spread their arms longingly towards her, as if to say: "Here she comes, here she is, the world's most beautiful girl!" Grandma was dressed in black net stockings, red leotards and a huge decollete, her head adorned with blond hair, exquisite eyebrows and lashes, and glittering teeth.

She was 70 if she was a day, though the Little Woman swore she couldn't be a day over 65.

Let me be misunderstood: we love and appreciate Grandma, and she definitely thinks she is a most vital task within the family framework, especially in the field of cooking and up-to-date baby sitting. But to see Grandma under the glaring spotlights, in tight, well, I don't know...

Besides, Grandma is not just another number in the programme; she is the star of the show, the divine prima donna, a distinguished artist. In all fairness, we were pleasantly surprised to hear that Grandma still had an excellent voice, but unfortunately she was so intent on proving she could dance better than all those bright young things that she wouldn't let anyone come nearer the footlights than the chorus line. Grandma hopped around and cracked jokes and stood on her head and discarded various pieces of female apparel and made the undersigned wish he hadn't come.

I WAS sure Grandma must be the producer's wife or at least have excellent connections in trade union circles, but I realized soon enough that this isn't why they let her steal the show. Grandma is an expert in "establishing rapport with the audience." She takes the microphone and walks down the aisles and addresses male tourists in their mother tongue and tells them titillating things and sometimes makes them lascivious offers and kisses their balding pate and kicks her heels up in the air and coughs.

On the fateful evening, she stole the show by making a collection of innocent tourists — a gaunt American, a fat Italian, and a swarthy Spaniard — and after breaking down their token resistance

Exhibition: 'Who Was Van Gogh?'

THE exhibition "Who Was Van Gogh?" (made available by the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences) answers the question in most dramatic and effective way at the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem. The painter's life, his travels, troubles, relative to his struggle to become a worth-while person as well as a worth-while painter, are all briefly but tellingly recounted in the show, which comprises over a dozen

panels devoted to reproductions of family photographs, illustrated personal correspondence, enlarged details of painting technique and of course, of the drawings and paintings themselves.

The explanatory texts are in Hebrew and English and youngsters "discovering" this artist should be delighted by this easy introduction to a real understanding of who and what Van Gogh was. Old and young will be no less enlightened by what should be

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Israel being poor in Van Gogh originals, the photographic "blow-ups" of his painting technique in these various periods are particularly helpful and read as clearly as changes in handwriting. Yet another panel shows his devotion to the many masters he was to eventually surpass and the way their work reflected in his own. Millet, Rembrandt and Delacroix were his chief sources as a beginner, both for subject matter and composition. Another interesting panel is that showing Van Gogh as seen by Gauguin and Lautrec; neither seem to have expressed his character as well as Van Gogh himself did in his painfully frank self-portraits.

One of the important reminders of the show is that Vincent was a magnificent draughtsman — and became one by sheer hard work. For all the torment and temperament that are owed his success as an innovator in colour, line and expressionism to his determination to "do better." For all the force of his personality, there is nothing accidental about Vincent Van Gogh's tremendous achievements.

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A Woman Who Understands Finance

PARTY TALK LEADS TO VISIT

By Helga Dudman

SYLVIA PORTER, who has just spent ten days in Israel, spent a week last November on the cover of "Time" Magazine. A household word to nearly 34 million readers in America, Miss Porter writes a daily column syndicated in 340 newspapers (an increase of nine since the "Time" a p p a n c e) explaining economic trends to her readers — and making specific recommendations on investment matters which generally prove right.

According to "Time" Miss Porter's income is about \$250,000 annually. In addition to her column she publishes a weekly Newsletter for bankers and economists which costs \$80 annually. Also according to quotations carried in the "Time" story ("a third of a thousand pages of research before even deciding to do the article," says Miss Porter, "and one of their reporters said I practically lived with me for a week...") she "makes such a heavy emotional investment in her job that she sometimes seems to have very little left for the other content of life."

Her nerves were said to "twang like a steel guitar," and she was even described as a "non-woman."

But at the Accadia Hotel last week, surveying the miles of beach from her hotel room or sunning by the pool, Miss Porter presented a quite different picture to this reporter. We discussed clothes and criticized bikinis; proving, perhaps, that you cannot accept all of "Time" all the time — or that Israel is relaxing.

Not that her visit here was divorced from her field of interest. "I fell into a Common Market story in Jerusalem yesterday," she remarked, thus not sounding quite like the average tourist. "And tomorrow I'm to meet a middle income family."

Her visit here, she says, has just one reason: "We simply wanted to come." Her husband is G. Summer Collins, Promotion Director for Hearst newspapers. He is an Egyptian, she is Jewish — "a perfect background for a visit to Israel." (Her maiden name was Feldman; her professional name comes from a first marriage.) The Collins New York social circle includes business and intellectual leaders. "After so many dinner parties of heartening about Israel — with particular enthusiasm from the gentle member of a wedding — we started feeling terribly ignorant, and decided to come."

But Miss Porter probably left with a better understanding of economic conditions here than many residents have.

"Before now, I deliberately never referred to Israel stocks on the U.S. Exchange. I felt it would not be fair. For people rely on me, and I had not been here to have a look." She explained that, on purely economic terms, she "would not have given it a chance." By economic



SYLVIA PORTER

rules, you shouldn't have survived.

But of course, you did, and disproved the rules. "Because when a thing has to be, it has to be."

"Now I can properly report that 'non-sentimental' money should certainly be here taking a look."

She has been impressed by the climate for economic investment, but even more so by the climate of the beaches. "But nobody prepared me for the magnificence of the resort areas," she exclaimed, looking out again on the miles of sunlit deserted sand and waves. "I brought the wrong clothes for this time of year!"

Miss Porter had made some local purchases and was now properly attired: sandals, Ata shorts, a breezy, billed cap. The excellent legs are strictly American; the handsome white shirt, she admitted, was Mexican. "This is one story I'll write," she continued. "It's an economic story, after all. Remember, the off-season rates here are the on-season rates in America."

Comparing Seafarers As Mr. and Mrs. Collins, as experienced travellers, they began comparing the Herdly seafarers with other beaches they have known. Waikiki Beach in Hawaii? "About half as wide as this," said Mrs. Collins scornfully. "They don't show you the beach in the ad, you know. Just surfboarding. There is a serious water

problem in Hawaii, she added in passing. "Acapulco?" suggested Mr. Collins. "Yes. But we were prepared for that," answered his wife.

Her husband's work is, of course, related to her own. Her column is carried in several Hearst papers; but it also appears in other areas in the competitive press. On occasion her husband's chain has tried to "buy" her away, but she makes a point of being loyal to the press she first signed with: "I always go home with the man who brought me to the party."

Her economic and social views she summarizes by saying "I am a lifelong Democrat." (Her husband is a convinced Republican.) Recently she has been close to many advisers of the Kennedy Administration. Her first invitation to a White House dinner was for an evening during this present trip abroad. She had of course been often to the White House "but this was my first sit-down dinner invitation there." In Paris at the time she compensated with an excellent restaurant dinner, and marked the moment when she should have been sitting down to table in Washington, by peeling off her long white gloves and giving them to a woman friend sitting opposite. This incident — expressing sentimentality, a total lack of being jaded, impulsiveness, and a long love of long white gloves, reveals another side of the woman who earns a quarter of a million dollars yearly purely by understanding finance.

Miss Porter has a twelve-year-old daughter, a 530 deadline for her column each day, a Phi Beta Kappa key from Hunter College, two unpublished novels (one written at the age of six), a beautifully organized mind and a very direct approach to questions and answers. "It is easy to dismiss this last quality as 'unfeminine'; her approach seems no more 'unfeminine' than that of a woman shopping for groceries for her family."

Next month, together with five other women of international eminence, she will be honoured at a Bonds dinner in New York, for her outstanding work.

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Available now for the Autumn and Winter: a large selection of corduroy. It comes in a variety of new weaves and colours. is a boon to mothers as it washes and needs the minimum of ironing. Two suggested ideas either to copy or sew oneself. Left, Dior-inspired pom-pom buttoned suit, with a flared skirt. In a fine corduroy corduroy. Right, suit in boldness scoop corduroy, has a pull-over top that slips down the back, the skirt has two slit pockets, and it can be worn with or without the turtle-neck sweater.

Bonds-Dior Collection

To Open In Paris

By a Special Correspondent

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Shubert Show

Not Up To Standard

By Shanti Berlyne

ROME'S Emil Shubert, one of the biggest names in international fashion, failed to live up to his reputation at the Fashion Shows held here this week. Three shows were given during the week at the Sheraton in Tel Aviv, and one at the King David in Jerusalem. They were in aid of Wiso institutions.

Most of the items shown had appeared in the fashion journals three months ago. None of them are on sale here. The local public would have been better served if it had been a collection of new styles by Israeli manufacturers.

Anticipating something as good as the last show in which Shubert participated, the 1960 Italian Fashion Show — everyone was sadly disappointed. Of the 50 models shown, only a few showed the flair on which Shubert's reputation is based. The rest were concoctions of lace, beads and heavily textured fabrics, many of them sporting at him and cuff that ultimate horror — unnaturally dyed fur.

A large number of topsless cocktail dresses hovered uncertainly between day and evening wear.

One or two of the hats were interesting, but on the whole they were unpleasantly bulky. It was only in the field of evening wear that we saw what we had been led to expect. The dresses had "watching coats with the interesting linings which are a Shubert trademark."

On all suits and dresses the skirts were slightly flared. Two items were first-class, however, and drew the liveliest response from the audience. The first was a dress with a wide, flat, beige wool with an almost Charleston-like flare at the hem, and trimmed with a little mink collar. This was modeled with a matching mink hat.

The second was a short evening and cocktail dress in beige moiré silk with a slightly ballooned skirt, heavily embroidered waistline and little bolero which fastened with a button at the back.

Dr. Suzanne B. Knoebel, of the IU Centre, the only woman doctor on the research team, explained that the main thing the Monitor does that had not been accomplished previously, is to register the heartbeat of the unborn child separately from that of the mother, beginning several hours before birth.

By watching and listening to a record of the infant's heartbeat during labour and through delivery, doctors and nurses may act to prevent many of the tragedies which cause stillbirth or deprive the unborn infant of sufficient oxygen (foetal anoxia).

"We sort of stumbled onto the idea," Dr. Knoebel explained. "It had never been done before."

The symposium started in the morning with lectures on the production of soups. Approximately two hours elapsed from the time the dewy fresh vegetables (grown for the firm on adjacent fields) arrive at the plants until they come tumbling out as processed, packaged soups, the home economists were told.

It was also pointed out that brand names must be carefully protected and in order to do this Vita products constantly undergo permanent laboratory tests. The consumer should know that quality products were the things to buy.

Questions concerning production and packaging for communal kitchens, and a festive meal of something like Cooky of Tel Aviv and not Beny.

IN our account of the Elanit fashion show held last week at the Sheraton Hotel, we should have stated that the shoes worn by the models came from Beny Deutsch-Cooky of Tel Aviv and not Beny.

Now pass a loop of the same plaited strap through the toe hole, over the strap that you have threaded through the other hole, and back into the hole between the toes. Let the loop project two to three centimetres out of the sole. Tie the end of the loop in a tight knot over the washers as before.

The sandal is now complete. The strap will stretch slightly in wear (especially if the plaiting has been done

loosely) and should therefore be a fairly tight fit. If the rubber sole shows signs of weakness around the socket holes, cement the washers and the knot into the socket with a special rubber-metal glue such as Bostik. This will strengthen the material around the socket.

About eight metres of plastic tubing (at two agorot a metre) will be needed for a pair of men's sandals, seven metres for women's, and five metres for children's. The plaited plastic will be found to be even more comfortable than the original rubber and more attractive, too. The knots will be well sunk into the sockets and will not fray in wear.

Time taken to repair a pair of sandals: 20 minutes. Cost: less than 20 agorot. If the rubber strap is torn only where it fits between the toes, you can repair it more simply by cutting away the surplus rubber there but retaining the "V" of the strap which leads from the two holes in the sole. Make a short loop of plaited plastic and fit it through the toe hole and over the old rubber strap as described above.

HANDYMAN

Wrong Shoe

IN our account of the Elanit fashion show held last week at the Sheraton Hotel, we should have stated that the shoes worn by the models came from Beny Deutsch-Cooky of Tel Aviv and not Beny.

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HANDYMAN

Wrong Shoe



Scenes from the forthcoming all-Israel film "The Right to Love" played by Rafi Shohar and Anat Sadeh. Shooting has been completed and the film is due for screening in another month and a half. It is a full length film directed by Shlomo Shovman and produced by Yoram Film. Its problem: intermarriage from the ashura's point of view.

Monitoring Baby's Heartbeat

By Hortense Myers

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — A newly-invented device might avert such tragedies as a baby born dead or suffering from Cerebral Palsy or mental deficiency.

About one expectant mother in 37 goes through childbirth only to face the sad information that her baby was born dead or died shortly afterwards. Others have the joy of motherhood dimmed by later discovery of Cerebral Palsy or mental deficiency in the child.

It is hoped a considerable amount of this distress can be averted by a new device developed by a team of doctors at Indiana University Medical Centre and Marion County General Hospital, both in Indianapolis.

Brains Trust Full of Air

THE dilettante performance of the "Brains Trust" last Saturday led me to the conclusion that the definition of *Le Bon Sens* should be "people talking over the air." This particularly poor session drowned the listener in a sea of words, the only anchor being the vein of realism injected by Shlomo Ginosar.

The other two participants, Prof. Hugo Bergmann and Dr. David Flusser, have both repeatedly shown themselves to be broadcasters when they have had subjects into which to get their teeth, but this time they floundered in a morass.

In any case, the composition of the "Brains Trust" was unimagineable—three humanists and all connected with or pension from the Hebrew University. The team badly needs someone practical to get matters under control. Ginosar took the chair and announced that Kol Yisrael had allowed the participants to choose their own question. And so, with no one to restrain him, he took eight minutes to pose his own query and 25 minutes to devote to the consideration of his question. The first part of the discussion, leaving no time whatsoever to discuss Mr. Ginosar's very topical and timely question.

Testing Politicians

Prof. Bergmann then posed his own marathon problem which boiled down to a proposal that politicians and diplomats should undergo psychological tests before being permitted to practice. He appeared to support a proposal that the scheme should be under the auspices of UNESCO (London) would be a more suitable address. Both Dr. Flusser and Mr. Ginosar suggested that the possibility of such tests was a question for experts and not for them. But Mr. Ginosar put his finger on a major flaw: such a qualification for politicians would in effect mean a limitation of democracy and would inaugurate a regime of control by psychologists. He added that he thought it might be impossible to formulate standards for politicians; for instance, no single test would have passed both L. B. Nichols and De Gaulle — yet each has done a great service to his country. Dr. Flusser added the rider that he would like politicians to have professional apart from their politics.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 26.4, 27.4 & 28.0 M.
News: Today: 6.00, 7.00, 7.58
a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m. Today:
a.m. Tomorrow: 3.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00
& 11.00 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R.S.)
6.10 Musical Clock (R.S.)
6.15 News Announcements: 7.17
Morning Melodies: 8.00 Close
Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement:
11.01 Popular Concert:
Eilat: Eilat Variations (Conducted by Eilat Orchestra).
Tchaikovsky: Concert Fantasy,
Opus 56 (Tchaikovsky).
11.10 News: 11.15 Lunchtime
Music: 1.45 Where to Go?
2.20 Close Down.

2.25 Shabbat Songs: 3.30 Kabbalah
Shabbat: 4.00 Youth Concert:
4.20 Women's Programme:
5.05 Classical Request:
Programme: Sibelius: Violin Concerto
in D minor, Opus 47 (Violinist: Jascha Heifetz).
Mozart: "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" K. 583
(Conductor: Pablo Casals).
6.00 Bible Hour: 6.10 Shabbat
Songs: 6.30 Literary Bag: 7.30
Weekly of G. Ben-Herl: 9.15
Spot Announcements: 9.30 Friday
Evening Concert: played by the
Kol Yisrael Symphony Orchestra.
First Programme: 1. "Lullaby"
Melody (Conductor: Shalom
Rony-Riklis). 2. Piano Concerto
No. 2 in A major (Pianist: Hana
Vince, Conductor: Ladislav
Roth). 3. Hungarian Fantasy
for Piano and Orchestra (Soloist:
Faina Salomon, Conductor:
Mendi Rodan). 4. "Tango"
Symphonic Poem: 10.15 "From
the Theatre Archives": 11.10
Close Down.

TODAY
7.30 a.m. Services: 7.37 Light
Classical Music: 8.00 Music
Interlude: 8.05 Music: 8.10
Solemn Music: 8.15 Music:
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